SECOND SERIES

Vol.

PROMA A













SCOTT STAMP & CONG.

BEAST 23 PST NEW YORK







## CONTENTS.

P						PAGE.
EDITORIAL,				*		323
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE GRAND DUCHY	of Lu	XEM	BUR	G ANI	O ITS	3
POSTAGE STAMPS, -by Jules Bouvez,		*				325
Some STAMP DESIGNS,-by C. A. Howes,						330
THE POSTAL LAWS OF HAWAII FROM 1852 TO	1878.					336
REPRINTS OF THE STAMPS OF MOLDAVIA,				-		339
MEXICAN REPRINTS,	-			N. 1.		344
Notes,						345
CHRONICLE,						348
EXHIBITION OF THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCI	ETY,			-	-	355
THE COLLECTORS' CLUB,			2	-		355
THE STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY, -		-			(*	356
BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY, -		,				356

## American

## Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelical Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d St., New York.

JOHN N. LUFF, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada, 50c Foreign Countries, 75c.

NOV. 1, 1902.

Single Copies, 5cts

Exhibitions of Stamps.

4

5

8

5

5

6

6

IN recent years many philatelic societies have displays and competitive exhibitions of feature of their meetings. The socially benefited by these events, since sulted a larger attendance of member creased interest in the meetings. Disp

specialized collections are always interesting and instructive, alough they occasionally have a discouraging effect on the owners of smaller collections. Competitive exhibitions usually serve to illustrate the Scripturai phrase, "To him that hath shall be given", for the prizes are almost certain to go to the so-called "big" collectors. We do not pretend to say that this is not right and just. In the majority of competitions it would scarcely be possible to make the awards otherwise than to the collections that represent the most money.

Those who have had the arranging of these affairs have frequently sought to devise competitions in which the man of limited means migh have a chance,—something in which effort and ability should count more than wealth. Anyone who has tried to arrange such a competition knows how difficult, indeed, how nearly impossible, it is to attain the desired result. We feel, therefore, that congratulations are due to the Philatelic Society, New York, upon the competition recently held under its auspices and which seems, for once, to have secured the result aimed at. The subject of this competition was "Stamp bearing Portraits", and the exhibitors were required to give the name of each person portrayed, with date of birth and death. It sounds simple, but it is not at all easy to work out. Those who have attempted it say that the total number of portraits on stamps is only about 210; yet, at the recent competition, 101 was the largest number which any exhibitor was able to show with the required information supplied. Probably the several exhibitors together did not fulfil the conditions for more than 150 stamps.

As might be expected, the greatest difficulty was in finding the dates of birth and death. In several instances historians are agreed in giving only an approximate date. The strict construction of the rules of the competition would, of course, exclude such a subject; yet even the approximate date, being the best that can be supplied, has its interest. Some exhibitors added details as to place of birth, official positions held, achievements, etc.

For such an exhibition, wealth is not required; perseverance and work will be of more avail. It also furnishes a good suggestion for a small specialty in collecting. On the whole, the exhibition proved interesting and instructive, and the members of the society who were present were unanimous in their praise of it and promptly proceeded to devise another display on the same lines. This is to be devoted to stamps showing pictures, statuary and buildings—in other words, art and architecture. The title of the picture or statue and name of the artist are to be given, if possible. In the case of any celebrated building, the name of the architect is to be supplied, if it can be done.

It will be observed that the merit of these competitions lies more in the information to be obtained from them, than in the possible value or beauty of the stamps. The educational feature takes precedence of the merely

spectacular.



## Historical Sketch of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and its Postage Stamps.

### By Jules Bouvez.

#### (Continued from page 297.)

As we have pointed out, the stamps which came from Bruck's printing house are very rich in varieties and offer to collectors some very interesting types which deserve to be sought after, with respects to their perforation, shades and impression. We give below those which, so far, have particularly attracted the attention of specialists.

1) I centime dark brown, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression.

2) I centime dark brown, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, impression defective, principally in the shield and inscriptions.

3) I centime light brown, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression.

4) I centime light brown, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, normal impression, defective in the shield and the tooled lines forming the groundwork of the stamps.

4c green, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression.

131/2 6) 4c

7) 4c dark green, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, impression blurred in the shield and the tooled lines forming the ground work of the stamp.

8) 4c dark green, thin white paper, not perforated, normal impression. impression slightly blurred, with the pearls surrounding the large central circle scarcely visible.

10) 4c blue green, thick yellowish paper, perforated 13, impression slightly blurred.

11) 4c blue green, thick yellowish paper, perforated 131/2, normal impression.

12) 4c pale green, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression. 13) 4c " 131/2, central shield and shading of banderolles blurred.

14) 4c black green, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression.

15) 5c pale yellow, thin white paper, perforated 13
16) 5c " " " 13, 13, impression scarcely visible in the tooled ground lines.

5c orange, thin white paper, perforated 13. normal impression.

18) 5c 131/2,

19) 5c dark yellow, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression. 20) 50 " not perforated, impression blurred in the shield and inscriptions.

21) 5c ochre, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression. 45 65 131/2 "

22) 50 23) 5c yellow ochre, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, impression blurred and the design of the background scarcely visible.

24) 5c brownish yellow, thin white paper, perforated 13, impression very much blurred in the whole of the stamp.

25) 5c brownish yellow, thin white paper, not perforated, normal

impression.

26) 10c lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

27) 10c rose lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé.

28) 10c rose lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, impression blurred, background of vignette plain.

29) 10c rose lilac, thin white paper, not perforated, impression blurred,

background of vignette plain.

30) 10c dark lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, normal impression, background of vignette plain.

31) 10c dark lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, impression blurred

in the whole of the stamp, background of vignette plain. 32) 10c dark lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, impression

blurred in the shield, background of vignette plain. 33) 10c pale lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé. 34) 10c blue lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13½, impression generally blurred, background of vignette plain

35) 10c blue lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé.

36) blue lilac, thin white paper, not perforated, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

37) 10c gray lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé. 38) 10c gray lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, blurred impression,

background of vignette plain.

39) 10c gray lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

40) 121/2c lilac rose, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

41) 121/2c reddish lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impres-

sion, background of vignette quadrillé. 42) 12½c dark carmine, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

43) 12 1/2 c dark carmine, perforated 13 1/2, normal impression, back-

ground of vignette quadrillé.

44) 121/2c dark carmine, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, blurred impressioh, background of vignette plain.

45) 12 1/2c pale carmine, thin white paper, perforated 13, impression scarcely visible, background of vignette plain.

46) 121/2c pale carmine, thin white paper, perforated 13, blurred impression, background of vignette partly quadrillé.

47) 121/2c violet lilac, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impres-

sion, background of vignette quadrillé.

48) 121/2c violet lilac, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, impression blurred throughout, background of vignette plain.

49) 25c dark blue, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé.

50) 25c dark blue, thin white paper, perforated 13, impression blurred in the inscriptions, background of vignette quadrillé.

51) 25c Prussian blue, thin white paper, perforated 13, impression slightly defective, background of vignette plain.

52) 30c dark red, thin white paper, perforated 13 1/2, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé.

53) 30c dark red, thin white paper, perforated 13½ blurred impression, background of vignette plain.

54) 30c cherry red, thin white paper, perforated 13, impression around

the shield hardly visible, background of vignette quadrille.

55) 30c pale red, thin white paper, perforated 13½, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

56) 30c pale red, thin white paper, perforated 13. normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé.

57) 40c pale orange, thin white paper, perforated 13½, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

58) 40c dark orange, thin white paper, perforated 131/2, normal impres-

sion, background of vignette quadrillé.

59) 40c dark orange, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

60) 40c pale yellow, thin white paper, perforated 13½, normal impres-

sion, background of vignette quadrillé.
61) 40c pale yellow, thin white paper, perforated 13, normal impression,

background of vignette quadrillé.
62) 37½ c brown gray, surcharged in black "UN FRANC," not perforated.

impression normal, background of vignette quadrillé.
63) 37 1/2c brown gray, surcharged in black "UN FRANC", perforated

13½, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

64) 37½c brown gray, surcharged in black "UN PRANC" (instead of "UN FRANC"), perforated 13½, normal impression, background of vignette quadrillé.

The peculiarity indicated in this last variety (No. 64) appears on only two stamps of each sheet issued; there would therefore be 2084 stamps having this error, but all of them are not in circulation, for only a small number of them were sold, the Administration having, so it appears, had the stamps with this irregular surcharge taken off the sheets when they were pointed out.

One fact which it is interesting to mention here is that the stamp of 37½c brown gray, not perforated, with the black surcharge "UN FRANC" shown under No. 62, comes from the remainder of the stock of the preceding issue, which the Bruck printing house was requested to surcharge at the time that the 37½c perforated was ordered and which was also to be surcharged "UN FRANC" so as to continue to serve exclusively for that value.

Contrary to what certain catalogues have shown, the stamp of 37½c perforated does not, therefore, exist without the surcharge "UN FRANC". The proof of this, moreover, is found in the orders relative to the rating of shipments made by the Grand Duchy at the time that this stamp was used. On this point, let us remember that the rate of 37½c was in use only from 1859 to 1866 and that, if the stamp representing this reze was retained after 1866, it was only for the purpose of selling it off. Six years later, that is to say, in 1872, the Administration ascertained that after 1866, the time of the creation of the Austro German Postal Union, which brought about a reduction of the rates on correspondence originating in the Grand Duchy, there had been used only 25,000 stamps of 37½c, or an average of 4166 per year, and it was then that it decided to surcharge the stock of 75,800 stamps remaining. When, in 1879, this stock was exhausted, the Luxemburg Postal Administration, instead of creating a new value of 1 franc, found it much simpler to

make a new printing of the 37 1/2c stamp, which was then perforated and sur-

charged "UN FRANC" as the preceding stamps had been.

The printing of the surcharge, effected in the same manner as the old one, produced only the error given under No. 64. As we have seen, the Bruck printing house produced no less than 64 varieties of stamps during the period that it was called upon to furnish the supplies to the post office.

Not being well satisfied with the results obtained, the Administration in November, 1879, cancelled the contract which it had made with the firm of Bruck and, after March 1st, 1880, it entrusted the manufacture of its stamps to the printing house of J. Euschédé & Son, of Harlem, which had already received an order for the supplying of the stamps of the Netherlands.

The stamps printed at Harlem are distinguished from the preceding local issue by the perforation and the fineness of the impression. They are of the same type as those of the issue of 1874-79, but the colors are bright and the impression clear. The paper is identical with that used for the stamps of the Netherlands, being supplied by the same manufacturer. As to the plates intended for the printing, they were provided by the firm of Euschédé, which agreed to deliver only such sheets of stamps as were free from any defects which might warrant their rejection.

The care taken with the work of manufacturing was perfect, for, with the exception of a single defect found in the 12½c, of which we shall speak later, none of the values present any of the numerous varieties of shade and impression pointed out in the preceding issue. We may say, however, that pale and dark shades, which are very distinct and are found in the stamps of

the same sheet, exist for the 12 1/2c carmine and the 30c red violet.

From March 3rd, 1880, to September 15th, 1882, the firm of Euschede produced, under the gratuitous supervision of the Netherlands Postal Administration, eight printings of Luxemburg stamps. The statement below shows the quantities issued, according to the chronological order in which the supplies were made.

```
1st Printing, March 3rd, 1880:
4000 sheets-400,000 stamps of 2 centimes black, perforated 11 1/2 x 12.
                    2nd Printing, March 30th, 1880:
5000 sheets-500,000 stamps of 10 centimes lilac, perforated 11 1/2 x 12.
        " -600,000
                        61
                                           blue,
                               25
                                                           11 1/2 X 12.
                   3rd Printing, February 3rd, 1881:
6000 sheets— 600,000 stamps of 2 centimes black, perforated 13 1/2.
                                10
                                            lilac,
                                                             13/2.
10000
           -1,000,000
                                      64
                                         dark carmine, "
                                121/2
                                                             131/2.
10000
           -1,000 000
                                      46
                                20
                                          gray brown,
           - 2CO,COO
                                                             131/2.
2000
                                       ..
                                            blue,
 7000
            - 700,000
                                25
                                                             13/2.
                  4th Printing, September 30th, 1881:
 1000 sheets-100,000 stamps of 30c dark red violet, perforated 12 1/2.
                  5th Printing, November 25th, 1881:
40co sheets-400,000 stamps of 1c brown, perforated 12.
        " -400,000
4000
                                2c black,
                                5c yellow,
 1000
           -100,000
                    6th Printing, March 30th, 1882:
 1000 sheets- 100,000 stamps of 5c yellow, perforated 12x121/2.
                                10c lilac,
        " -1,000,000
                                                      12X12 1/2.
10000
           - 700,000
                                25c blue,
                                                       12X121/2.
 7000
                     7th Printing, June 15th, 1882:
  335 sheets— 33,500 stamps of 12 1/2 pale carmine, perforated 12x12 1/2.
                  8th Printing, September 10th, 1882:
```

180 8	sheet	ts-	18,000 s	tamps	s of 1c brown,	perforated	12X121/2.
380	41	_	38,000	44	2c black,	"	12X121/2-
120	4.6	_	12,000	6.6	5c yellow,	46	13x131/2.
386	8.6		38,600	4.6	10c lilac,	61	12X131/2.
304	6.6	_	30,400	44	12 1/2c pale carmine,	. 66	12X131/2.
66	4.6	_	6,600	6.6	20c gray brown,	66	12X131/2.
682	66	_	68,200	66	25c blue,	66	13X121/2-
90	44	_	9,000	44	30c pale red violet,	€1	13X131/2.

Of these eight values, there were, as will be seen, 24 varieties, distinguished particularly by the perforation. The rarest of these varieties is the 30 centimes red violet, of which only 109,000 were issued, 100,000 of the dark shade and 9,000 of the pale shade. After the 30c, the value which is most esteemed is the 12½c, of which 130,400 pieces were printed, 100,000 of the dark shade and 30,400 of the pale shade. It is in this last lot that the error exists of which we have spoken and which consists of the inscription "Centites" instead of "Centimes". This error is the result of the wear of the plate used for printing; it took place only in printing the last sheets, for it is found in the proportion of 3 per cent of the entire issue.

The statement below gives, as a matter of interest, the value attributed latterly to the stamps of this series which are most sought after:

1) 121/20 dark carmine, perforated 131/2	UNUSED \$1.20	So.60
2) 12/2c light carmine, regular impression, perforated 12x13) 3) 12/2c " "centites" instead of "centimes"		2.25
perforated 12x13½	8.15	5.20
4) 30c dark red violet, perforated 12½	0.50	0.25
5) 30c pale red violet, perforated 13x13½ 6) 20c gray brown, perforated 13½	0.50	0.75
7) 5c yellow, perforated 12	0.40	0 20

(To be continued.)



## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. Howes.

(Continued.)

In the last article, which dealt with the pictorial issue of New Zealand, there were some points which my notes did not cover; I am glad to supplement them now from a description, issued by the New Zealand Post Office Department, which has come to me since they were written. It seems that





the view on the 2 pence stamp is in Milford Sound as well as that on the 2 shilling stamp, the latter showing the entrance of this famous haven while the former gives us a view near the head of the sound, showing the brilliant Pembroke Peak with its dazzling white glacier. According to the circular, also, the two terraces depicted on the 4 pence and 9 pence stamps are respectively the White Terrace and the Pink Terrace, and not vice versa as was stated with their description; yet I have an engraving that is the exact counterpart of the smaller one on the 9 pence stamp and it is labelled "Tattooed Basin, White Terrace." Which is right?





The circular also gives us a clue to some of the flora which appears on several values. The cabbage palm on the 1 penny,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence and 2 shilling, and at the right of the 8 pence stamp, has already been mentioned. At the left side of the 9 pence stamp is the nikan palm, the only representative of its genus in New Zealand, the so-called cabbage palm not being a true palm tree. The pulp of the top portion of the nikan stem is edible when the tree is young and is a favorite dish with the natives. On the right side of the 9 pence and the left side of the 8 pence are specimens of the tree ferns with which New Zealand is plentifully supplied. At the left of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence is the phormium or New Zealand flax which bears a resemblance to the American yucca plant, though its tall stalks bear dark red instead of white flowers. It is a most useful plant, for its seeds may be employed as a substitute flowers. It is not is used by the natives as a purgative, a gum from it serves as a balm for wounds, and the leaf is used in making paper and ropes. Truly it stands a close second to the coccanut palm in its adaptability to the wants





of man. The 4 pence stamp shows a spray of the tataramon at each side. This is a climbing bramble, common in the forests, which is called the "bush lawyer" by the colonists. The flowers at the right of the ½ penny stamp are said to be ranunculus, but they do not look like the usual buttercup whose New Zealand representative is known as the "mountain lily." On the left of the stamp is celmisia, a relative of the aster, which is also common among the mountains.



Not content with this beautiful series, a most curious stamp of home production was issued on December 8, 1900 to commemorate the part taken by New Zealand in the war against the Boer republics, when so many of the British colonies sent contingents to South Africa. It represents a cavalry charge across a plain, with a camp and mountains showing in the distance. At either side in the foreground is a dismounted colonial cavalryman-or rather, one of the so-called "mounted infantry" at the right-while the center foreground is occupied by a most curious figure which requires some study to comprehend. It is in reality a female figure emerging from a cloud and sounding a trumpet, the legend at the left-THE EMPIRE'S CALL-serving to explain the allegory, while the martial scene shows the response of the colonies, and the New Zealand flag draped above it serves to emphasize that colony's The whole affair is artistically crude and poorly executed, the apparition in the center resembling nothing so much as a cock-fight at the first glance. The value, 11/2 pence, was supposed to be needed for newspaper postage when the weight exceeded four ounces, and the yellow brown color imitates the Khaki uniforms of the troops.



Following upon the heels of this curio there appeared, on January 1, 1901, a new penny stamp of very neat design, engraved by Waterlow & Sons, of London. It will be remembered that, on Christmas day of 1898, the Imperial Penny Postage scheme was inaugurated between Great Britain and many of her colonies, in virtue of which the 1 ate per half ounce on letters passing within the British Empire, or such parts of it as agreed to the scheme, was

reduced from 2½ pence to 1 penny. In 1900 the New Zealand Parliament decided to reduce the internal rate of postage on letters to 1 penny and also to apply the same rate to the international mails, thus "going it one better" on the Imperial Penny Postage arrangement. This inauguration of "Universal Penny Postage" was deemed of sufficient importance to merit a special stamp and Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, was asked to design one "to mark the introduction of universal penny postage by New Zealand, and to consist, primarily of a female figure, characteristic of the colony, and indicating the dissemination by her of the blessings of a reduced rate of postage throughout the world." One would imagine that the only design capable of fulfilling the above conditions would be a reproduction of the Mulready envelope, and to engrave that within the limits of the ordinary postage stamp would be a delicate operation, though it could probably have safely been intrusted to the engraver of the "Signing the Declaration of Independence" on our 24 cent stamp of 1869.

However, the design as adopted is a very simple and pleasing one, though Sir Edward did not design it after all. It represents Zealandia, if so we may call her, standing beside a globe of the world and pointing to a steamship. In her left hand she holds Mercury's caduceus, probably to typify commerce, thought it makes the picture a bit anomalous. Two millions of these stamps were printed by Waterlow and shipped with the plates to New Zealand.

Turning southward from New Zealand let us now stop for a short time at Tasmania. Perhaps the first thing that will puzzle the collector in studying his stamps will be to account for the name "Van Diemen's Land" on the early issues of this colony. To explain it a little history is necessary. 1642 the Dutch East India Company sent out a navigator named Abel Janszen Tasman for exploring and surveying purposes in the direction of Australia, and he, in his two ships the Heemskirk and Zeehaan, discovered the island now known as Tasmania, on November 24, 1642. honor the Governor of the Dutch Possessions in the East Indies, Antony Van Diemen, under whose auspices he had sailed from Batavia, he named the territory Van Diemen's Land and as such it was known for two centuries. The English from New South Wales settled there in 1803 and the latter government made it a penal colony, but on December 25, 1825, it was granted a separate government. The transportation of criminals still continued, however, and the growth of the new colony was naturally much retarded under such conditions; in fact the colonists were not successful in having the practice stopped until 1853. By that time the name Van Diemen's Land had become quite malodorous and was a synonym for all that was bad. It was such a handicap that the colonists petitioned the Crown through their Legislative Council to change the name of the colony, stating that "the letters patent of the Bishop were for the discese of Tasmania, and the colonists used the title generally, and it was preferred to Van Diemen's Land by the colonists and by this Council." The petition was granted and since January 1, 1856 the name Tasmania has done honor to the early discoverer.

In the stamps themselves we find nothing remarkable until the example set by New Zealand in the pictorial line struck a responsive chord in the Tasmanian authorities. The result was a fine set of eight values, beautifully engraved by Waterlow & Sons, of London, portraying some of the little known

as well as the more familiar scenery of the island.

The most familiar picture is naturally the view of Hobart, the capital and largest city, which we find on the 2 pence stamp. The first settlement of Tasmania was in 1803, as already stated, at a place called Restdown, now

corrupted to Risdon. The next year Lieut. Governor Collins arrived and established the seat of Government across the river, naming the place Hobart Town after Lord Hobart, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. This is the name found on all the old postmarks, but on January 1, 1881 it was shortened to Hobart by an Act of the Colonial Parliament. It is a thriving city of 25,000 people with suburbs of 10,000 more, and it is from Bellerive, one of these suburbs about two miles across the river, that the view shown on the stamp is obtained. Hobart lies at the mouth of the Derwent River, where it enters Storm Bay, and is some twelve miles from the open sea. The harbor is one of the finest in the southern hemisphere for it is protected from the sea by the islands in the bay.





Directly back of the city rises Mt. Wellington, forming a magnificent background. It is clothed to the summit with dense forests except on the side fronting Hobart, which is a tremendous precipice faced with immense columns of basalt resembling the front of an organ. The top of the mountain, which is 4200 feet high, is a table land some miles in extent. The 1 penny stamp gives another view of Mt. Wellington from the Mountain Lake on the Huon Road. This road is a favorite drive between Hobart and the town of Franklin on the Huon River, as it affords a great deal of beautiful scenery.



The 2½ pence stamp shows a freak of nature resembling our Natural Bridge in Virginia. This is known as Tasman's Arch and is situated on the ocean side of Tasman Peninsula which forms the eastern boundary of Storm Bay. The tourist coming through the woods suddenly finds himself on the brink of a chasm of nearly an acre in extent, and on the opposite side looks through a natural arch, some 250 feet high, at the ocean beyond. The ceaseless beating of the surf has doubtless worn this opening in the solid rock leaving the bridge, a mass of forest covered rock and earth some fifty feet thick, which was above its reach.





The 4 pence and 6 pence stamps show us two of the waterfalls in which Tasmania abounds, for its surface is very broken and rivers are numerous. The Russell Falls, shown on the 4 pence, are not far from the town of Glenora which is near the junction of the Russell and Derwent Rivers, some forty miles inland from Hobart. They form one of the grandest scenes in Tasmania, falling in several cascades from a total height of a hundred feet or so. Concerning the Dilston Falls on the 6 pence I must confess my entire lack of knowledge. They have not the grandeur or height of the Russell Falls, but evidently make a very charming bit of scenery.





The central portion of Tasmania is a table land, averaging nearly 4000 feet in altitude, which is very mountainous and which contains a great number of lakes, some of very good size. These lakes are noted for their beauty, being surrounded by mountain scenery and dotted with islands, while their shores are lined with rocky cliffs, wooded stretches and pebbly beaches. They are not very easy of access yet, but as the country is opened up they will become better known. The ½ penny and 5 pence stamps give us glimpses of their scenery. Lake St. Clair on the 5 pence is one of the largest, covering nearly 15 square miles. One traveller says it is as grand as the Lake of Lucerne, even though smaller, and that when it becomes better known it will be as famous as Killarney. The ½ penny shows a bit of Lake Marion, a small one not far from Lake St. Clair and near the Du Cane Range, which indeed forms the more important part of the picture.



Lastly, the 3 pence shows Port Davey, one of the few good harbors on the west coast of Tasmania. It was formerly a great resort for whaling vessels. Numerous rivers enter the Port, the largest being the Davey and the Spring Rivers. The view on the stamp is taken at the estuary of the latter, called Long Bay, and gives a view of Mt. Berry.



Before leaving Tasmania we must not forget the duck billed platypus, that curious animal which is pictured on the duty stamps. He rejoices in the scientific name of Ornithorhynchus paradoxus and the following description of him will certainly justify the second latin term. The platypus or mullingong, as the natives called it, is a small animal, being hardly two feet in length. It resembles the beaver in shape and in its amphibious habits, and has likewise a soft thick fur of a glossy dark-brown color. But the most remarkable appearance is produced by a veritable duck's bill where we should anticipate the usual animal's mouth. The feet also are webbed, giving them a strong resemblance to those of a duck and, to cap the climax, we find the creature laying eggs and hatching them in true duck fashion, but nursing the young after they are hatched! The eggs are white, about the size of pigeon's eggs, and have a soft shell like turtle's eggs. They are laid in a nest at the end of a long burrow in the river bank, and every burrow has two openings, one above and one beneath the water. The animal is nocturnal in its habits Tasmania but also the south-eastern part of Australia, but this is the only part of the world where animals of this character are found.



## The Postal Laws of Hawaii from 1852 to 1878.

This Article was written by Sir Daniel Cooper, at the time, President of the London Philatelic Society, and was read at the International Congress of Philatelists, held at Paris in 1878.

Translated from the French, by M. H. LOMBARD.

In writing a description of the postage stamps of Hawaii, I do not think I could do better, in beginning, than to give an extract from a letter from Mr. C. R. Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honolulu, under the date of

May 23, 1876.
"In 1846 and 1847, when a merchant vessel from Boston or New York arrived by the way of Cape Horn, the letters were put in bags and taken ashore to the store of the consignee of the vessel, or to the office of the Officer of the Port. They were then emptied into a pile before those present, by whom they were examined, they keeping those that belonged to them and sending the others to the parties to whom they were addressed.

In 1845 the Attorney General was requested to prepare a digest of the Constitution and Laws, and also to plan acts suited to the needs and circum-

stances of the times.

In the 4th article of section II (April 27, 1846). "Act for Organizing the Executive Departments of the Hawaiian Islands," is the first mention made of a Post Office, and the regulations adopted in the Islands.

Then follow nine (9) sections, which name certain employees to operate at certain ports and places as postmasters; how the letters should be collected

and distributed; and how they ought to be transported in bags.

Section IX obliges the different postmasters to furnish each six months, to the publisher of a newspaper, in order that he may publish it, a list of all the letters remaining on hand in the post-office.

Four times a year they must render to the Minister of the Interior, a list

of all the letters received by them and sent out.

They shall demand and receive the duty of the post (postage) established by the third article of this section, namely, 13 cents for letters to the United States and 2 cents for letters between the Islands.

The civil code of the Hawaiian Islands voted, in 1859, to reorganize the Post-Office Department, and gave complete instructions for its administration. Sections 397, 398, 400, 401 and 402, gave the regulations on many points

for transporting the mail bags.

Section 403 says: "The tax on all postal material sent or received from a foreign port will be as follows:

5 cents for each letter weighing less than one-half ounce.

10 cents for each letter weighing not less than one-half ounce, and not more than one ounce.

5 cents for each additional half ounce.

In addition a sea tax will be required on all letters.

2 cents for each newspaper, price list or printing not forming a book. 4 cents for each pamphlet containing between 50 and 200 pages,

12 cents for each pamphlet containing 200 pages or more.

2 cents per ounce for bound books.

All sealed packages are taxed the same as letters."

Section 406 says: Beginning July 1, 1859, the tax on letters between the Islands will be as follows:

2 cents for each letter weighing less than one half ounce.

4 cents for each letter weighing not less than one-half ounce and not more than one ounce.

2 cents for each additional half ounce.

I cent per ounce for bound books.

Newspapers sent by publishers to subscribers will be exempt from postage. Those sent under other conditions will be subject to a tax of 1 cent.

Pamphlets containing less than 200 pages, 4 cents each.

All sealed packages are taxed the same as letters.

The rates of postage between the Islands do not apply to mail matter for foreign countries."

Then follow other sections relating to other details.

The sending of mails between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, was regulated by an agreement between the two Governments, dated August 19, 1850, and this lasted until May 5, 1870. The Hawaiian tax for foreign letters being 5 cents and that of the United States 13 cents.

The postal agreement with the United States of May 5, 1870, fixed minutely the sending of mails between the two countries and the taxes imposed.

Among other rules one finds:

"Article 3. The United States will bear the expense of transporting by sea, the mails sent in both directions by means of their line of subsidized packets, as long as the said line is maintained by the United States Government.

The Hawaiian Government will bear the expense of transporting by sea, the mails sent in both directions by means of occasional packets or sailing vessels.

There will be applied:

6 cents for each letter weighing less than one half ounce.

6 cents for each additional half ounce or fraction.

4 cents for each four ounces of newspapers.

All letters and papers may be sent by the way of the United States, to those countries with which the United States have postal agreements, provided that the postage fixed by the last be added to the Hawaiian postage.'

This postal agreement with the United States was changed Jan. 1, 1876,

by the provisions of the Postal Union.

The old foreign rate of postage of 6 cents is preserved and 6 cents are added for all letters of one half ounce, and 6 cents for each additional fraction of one half ounce for the United States and all countries of the postal union; and after the same tariff the postage on newspapers is 2 cents for four ounces; for all other mail matter 2 cents for two ounces, in addition to the Hawaiian tax.

By an agreement with New South Wales dated March 10, 1874, the tax on letters of one half ounce is 12 cents. For Newspaper 2 cents, and for

all other mail matter 4 cents for four ounces.

The Hawaiian Government have an agreement dated Nov. 24, 1853, regulating the postal tarif between the Hawaiian Islands and Tahiti, of 6 cents for each half ounce.

This is a complete history of the Hawaiian postal taxes up to 1878.

I will also translate the following, an extract from a letter addressed to Monsieur Donatis, the President of the Convention, by a correspondent in Hawaii:

"HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 26, 1878.

" Dear Sir:

Following the desire you expressed in your letter of June 26th last, I have been actively engaged in the search for the first issue of Hawaiian stamps.

I unfortunately am obliged to inform you that my efforts have not been

crowned with success.

The stamps have entirely disappeared from circulation, and I presume, that the American missionaries who lived in the country and of whom there are now but very few left, are the only ones who were able to hold in their possession any specimens.

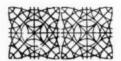
There live also in Honolulu a number of advanced collectors and I do

not know of any among them who possess these stamps.

I know that two years ago a son of a missionary possessed the four stamps in question, but an Englishman from Southampton, having seen them and desiring to complete his collection of Hawaiian stamps, made him the very tempting offer of five hundred francs (one hundred dollars) which he accepted."

(These stamps are now probably worth about \$5,000. Who says that

stamps judiciously bought are not a good investment?) - M. H. L.



## Reprints of the Stamps of Moldavia.

The following article appeared in the Echo de la Timbrologie for August 31st, 1902, from which we translate it:
"We have received the following letter from Bucharest:

"To the Editor of the Echo de la Timbrologie,

"I am daily in receipt of letters from several of my correspondents asking me it there exist any reprints of the stamps of Moldavia. In order to

satisfy the curiosity of all collectors, I will reply once for all.

"The stamps of Moldavia were printed for the first time in 1858, round type, cliché engraved on steel. After the 1st of November, these clichés were shut up in an iron box and deposited at the Treasury Department. This box was found again in 1882; it contained the cliches of the 27, 54, 81 and 108 parales, round, and five other cliches, of which one was of 5 paras, 3 of 40 paras and 1 of 80 paras, engraved on steel and eaten by rust.

"On the occasion of the king's jubilee in 1891, the late Colonel Gorjan, Director of the Post Office, wished to reprint them, but, as most of these clichés were in bad condition, he caused to be reprinted a small number of the following values: 27, 54, 81, 108 and 5 paras, the other cliches being

entirely unfit for use.

"These stamps were reprinted by hand. " The 27 paras on thick pale rose paper.

"The 54 paras on dark green paper, blue green impression. "The 81 paras blue, gray blue on blue paper, thin laid.

"The 5 paras blue on lilac rose pelure paper.

"The cliche of the 27 was rusted somewhat at the right side, it showed

"The cliché of the 54 was better preserved and came out very well. "The 81 paras, being also well preserved, came out very well; but, the

color of the ink being very pale, it appears gray blue instead of blue.

"The 108 being eaten in o, the circumference on the right side is broken from the letter "o" to the posthorn; it is printed on rose-lilac paper.

"The 5 paras was also eaten away on the left side where the word "PORTO"

is, and the bottom line is also broken.

"Colonel Gorjan, seeing that the reprinting was not a success, destroyed most of the stamps, after distributing a small number among his friends and acquaintances.

"Last year, John Popp, the workman who made the reprints, sold a few

pieces to two or three collectors with whom he was intimate.

"According to the information given to me by the said Popp, there were printed in all only 50 pieces of the 27p, 30 of the 54, 30 of the 81, 20 of the 108, and 100 of the 5 paras.

"The Directors of the Post Office gave up the idea of having a second reprinting made, on account of the cliches, which are quite eaten away by rust.

"This is all that I know positively about these reprints, which have disappeared and which are more difficult to find than the stamps of the first issue, which latter are found here and there with old collectors.

" Very truly yours,

" PAUL PAULESCU."

We copy from the London Philatelist the following interesting comments on this subject :

"This information is momentous if authentic and astounding in any case. The foregoing translation is verbatim, and the letter is obviously loosely and inaccurately worded; but it bears an air of conviction that, if genuine, would indicate official knowledge of or connection with the Roumanian Postal Department. The importance of the communication will, however, doubtless evoke further commentary and inquiry, when M. Paulescu's authority for his

statements will probably be forthcoming.

Dealing first with the circular issue, this is the first we have ever heard of any Moldavia reprints-Mr. Bacon, in Reprints, saying the same. As the value of this set of circular stamps is several hundred pounds used and far more unused, it is sufficiently unsatisfactory to hear that they have been reprinted at all, and that the dies, however "eaten into by rust," still exist. It is however, very strange that, despite the presents to "friends and acquaintances" and "intimate friends who were collectors" on the part of Colonel Gorjan and the ingenuous Popp, no one, as far as we are aware-at least in this country-has seen one of these reprirts, which M. Paulescu affirms are rarer than the originals. If only from twenty to fifty specimens of the first issue were reprinted, they would, in M. Paulescu's own words, be of very considerable value, and would have made their appearance long since. importance matter is to see what these "reprints" are like; the question of how far "they have succeeded" will probably be the determining factor in the total number of impressions. It will be seen from M. Paulescu's rather loosely worded description that the 81 paras is printed on blue laid paper, and the other three values on wove, thus exactly reversing the conditions of the originals. If therefore the letter in question is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," there is nothing to fear on the part of collectors.

The statement that only the 5 paras, black, of the succeeding issue of 1858 (M. Paulescu calls the circular issue 1858 instead of 1854) has been reprinted opens the door once nore to a discussion as to the real status of this stamp in its different conditions, which has on numerous occasions been commented on in the *London Philatelist* and other journals. The several conditions, accepted and unaccepted, in which this stamp exists, may be cited

as follows :-

1. Clear impression, on thin bluish wove paper, with no break in the outer line below.

2. The like, but on thin white to yellowish paper.

3. Clear impression, on thin white to yellowish paper, but with the break

in the outer base-line below.

4. Heavy impressions, showing more or less, smudges of ink to right and left of the bull's head, and with the break below, on paper more yellowish than the preceeding.

Impression as last, but of a duller and more woolly appearance, on pelure

bluish paper of a deeper and more lilac-blue tinge than No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are both exceedingly rare—the latter so rare that probably less than a dozen copies exist. It is many years since the writer has seen a copy, and he never possessed it in either of his European collections.

No. 3 appears in a considerable variety of impressions, many of them being absolutely the same in impression, tone, paper, and gum as No. 2, with

the exception of the break below.

No. 4, which has apparently been (unjustly) looked on latterly as a reprint, is probably only a later impression, which, not being of a satisfactory nature, was, like some of the 1859 issue, held back and ultimately disposed of as remainders.

No. 5 appeared some few years back, in disquieting frequency, in unsevered pairs and even in blocks of four, always unused. It apparently emanated from a highly tainted source in Vienna, and though at first accepted, has now been denounced by the leading experts on European stamps as either a reprint or a forgery. Mr. Bacon, in *Reprints*, says they are undoubted forgeries. We ourselves have rather leaned to the former hypothesis; and M. Paulescu's reopens the question as to the exact status of this "stamp." We shall await with interest further information as to the exact nature and character of the reprinted 5 paras, which, we think may probably now turn out to be of the hundred specimens distributed to "friends, acquaintances, and collectors" by the Roumanian official and workman. The 5 paras of 1858 is undoubtedly one of the most interesting and mysterious of European stamps, and it is much to be desired that its authentic history should be disclosed to the collecting world."

In the Echo de la Timbrologie for October 15th, 1902 appears a further

article on this subject which we also translate.

#### THE MOLDAVIAN REPRINTS.

Mr. Moroin, one of the most competent collectors of Bucharest, and who has for a long time made a specialty of Roumanian stamps, writes us a letter which throws a new light on the question. Here it is:

"On returning to Bucharest after a long absence, I find in No. 232 of the Echo an article by Mr. Paulescu, relating to the reprinting in 1891 of the

round stamps of Moldavia.

"I know that the late Director of the Post Office, General Gorjan, with whom I was very friendly, had had reprinted a very small number of the Moldavian stamps of 1858: 27, 54, 81 and 108 paras, round. I do not know whether ten or fifteen sets of these stamps could be found to-day, but, as Mr. Paulescu has made a few mistakes, I beg you to correct them. The stamps were reprinted by hand, with the steel clichés of 1858, which are still in existence and are to be found deposited in the stamp factory, very much eaten by rust.

"The stamp of 27 paras was printed on thick rose paper, pale black ink,

paper wove.

"The 51 paras was printed with pale blue ink on wove paper, dark green

and light green.

"The 81 paras was printed with pale blue ink on blue laid paper and blue wove.

"The 108 paras was printed with a pale blue ink on lilac-rose and lilac

wove paper.

"As to the 5 paras, it was printed in black on white pelure paper and on azure blue paper, and not, as Mr. Paulescu says, in blue on rose-lilac paper.

"As the cliches were rust eaten, the reprinting is somewhat defective for the 27 paras, very defective for the 108 paras, which has the circle eaten away on the right side, as well as for the 5 paras, which was also in a very bad condition.

"Those which turned out best were the 54 and 81 paras, since the cliches of these stamps were the best preserved, as I had an opportunity to see for

myself at the time when Mr. Gorjan showed them to me.

"There are also some imitations of these stamps very well got up, but, in order to put collectors on their guard, I must inform them that all the genuine stamps have the same sized circle, with a diameter of 20 millimeters, while in the counterfeits the diameter differs for each stamp.

"It is to be remarked in the 27 paras stamp that the figure "7" is turned at the bottom and that a very fine and regular line separates the hairs of the ox's he d.

"For the 81 paras, between the left side of the star and the left horn, at an equal distance from both, there is a small imperceptible dot which can be seen only with the glass, the ox's head is very regular and finely drawn, the figure "1" is straight and complete, as well as the "8", whilst in the counterfeits

and imitations the figures are very badly made.

"If the Echo de la Tumbrologie will grant me the hospitality of its columns, I shall take pleasure in giving a very exact description of these interesting stamps, which are the rarest of Europe and which up to this time nobody has been able to imitate well enough to deceive well-informed collectors. (The italics are mine, J. N. Luff.)

As to the exact number of reprints, I think there were made at the most only 20 or 30 of those of 27, 54 and 81; 15 10 25 of that of 108, and about a hundred of those of 5 paras, most of which were on white paper and very

few on azure blue paper.

There exist also some copies printed in a press, in black on white paper,

which are more successful."

Another collector, of Bucharest, Mr. G. Matheesco, writes us on his part: "One of mv friends, who is beginning to collect, has shown me the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, Nos. 232 and 234, containing two articles on the reprinting of the stamps of Moldavia.

In 1891, I was an assiduous collector and I had an opportunity not only to see these reprints, but I was even able to obtain a set which I kept until 1899, when I sold my collection; I think that he who bought it sold these stamps abroad, in London. Last year I again saw a few of these stamps at my friend Grigoresco's, who had even sent a copy to Mr. Senf, at Leipzig.

The reprinting was made only in very limited numbers, 20 or 30 pieces at the most; because the clichés were rust eaten, a larger printing could not be made. Moreover, the paper was entirely different from that of 1858; thus, the 27 paras was printed on a rose half-card paper, and the 81 on a laid paper,

whilst the 54 and 108 were printed on wove paper.

The 5 paras was printed on thin white paper, on thin azure paper and on ordinary azure-blue paper. These reprints can be recognized by the frames, which are broken on account of the clichés being more or less eaten by rust."

Finally, Mr. Paulescu comes in again with some very precise details:

"I again hereby affirm that the five stamps were reprinted; I myself possess a set of these five stamps, which I had great d fficu ty in obtaining; and I have seen others at the houses of two or three collectors in Bucharest. I know that the late Colonel Gorjan made a present of a set to Mr. Fr. Peters. of Trieste; a few sets were given to Captain M—— and to Mr. S. Gr., a clerk in the Department of the Interior, as well as to Mr. Petrutu; I even saw one set at a dealer's in Bucharest.

I can affirm without being contradicted, after what J. Popp the typographer told me, that only 20 or 30 pieces of each variety were printed. In the 108 para stamp, the circle is broken, seeing that the steel cliché, which I myself saw, was eaten into by rust, as well as that of 5 paras; I know even that a collector sent one of these stamps to a large dealer in Paris, who, believing the stamp false, returned it."

The agreement of the information given to us by our correspondents leaves no room for doubt. We hope that Mr. Castle has received some on his

part and that the next number of the London Philatelist will give us its last word on the question. We will not close without thanking Messrs. Moroin, Paulescu and Matheesco for their kind contributions, or without begging the first named of them to send us as soon as possible the interesting study which he is good enough to promise us."

All this is very interesting but, I must confess, not entirely convincing. The statements of the three correspondents of the *Echo de la Timbrologie* agree very well, indeed, their unaminity on some points is somewhat suspicious, as, for instance, their very evident desire to impress collectors with the small number and consequent value of the reprints. Perhaps, however, my judgement is biased by the knowledge that at least one of these gentlemen has

had copies of the stamps for sale,

Nearly a year ago I received from a prominent European dealer a copy of the 27 paras on thick rose paper, with the statement that it was a reprint and with sufficient information as to its antecedents to enable me recognize it as one of those described in the Echo. After careful examination I returned the stamp with the statement that I suspected it to be a counterfeit and that, if it were really a reprint, the die had been retouched before being used. No claim of retouching was made then and it will be observed that none is made now by the sponsors for these products. Some months later I saw another 27 paras stamp, which, so far as I could remember the distinctive points, agreed with the copy I had previously seen. Strange to say, the second copy had a neat cancellation mark. Since the appearance of the article in the Echo de la Timbrologie the first copy has been sent to me again. Seeing the article in the London Philatelist I promptly forwarded the stamp to the editor, Mr. M. P. Castle, who has just returned it to me. I understand from Mr. Castle that all the varieties of the reprints have been seen in London and that it is the opinion of the leading experts there that they are really reprints. I realize that I have not been able to study the subject to an extent which justifies me in taking issue with such high authorities, and that to do so is almost presumptuous. At the same time I cannot overlook the fact that there are many differences between the stamp which lies before me and original copies. differences which I do not think it wise to point out here but which I am ready to make known to interested philatelists. It must also be remembered that there have recently appeared in Europe many dangerous counterfeits made by photographic processes. At this writing I do not see any reason for changing my opinion that the stamps are clever counterfeits, though I am, as always, willing to be set right if I am in error.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to some other Roumanian stamps which have recently been offered for sale here. These are stamps of the third or 1862 issue, the 3 paras yellow, 3 paras buff, and 6 paras scarlet. I have seen quite a large quantity of these stamps, all very carefully printed on white wove paper which is thin, transparent and very highly surfaced. These stamps are nearly always in pairs, which suggests the use of only two clichés. Of the 6 paras there are two varieties each of which is found in pairs but, so far, I have not found the two in a pair together. One of these varieties has certain marked features which I cannot find in sheets of the original stamps. These things may be either reprints or counter-

feits, they are certainly not originals.

JOHN N. LUFF.

## Mexican Reprints.

We are in receipt of the following communication:

"NEW AND DANGEROUS REPRINTS OF THE 1868 ISSUE OF MEXICO.

"Access has evidently been had to the plates from which this issue was made, as I have had submitted to me for opinion, very dangerous Reprints of the 6c, 5oc, τοοc black on brown, and τοοc brown on brown, both imperfand saw tooth perf, also the error τ2c black on brown. All I have seen had forged name, number and date, and so cunningly have those surcharges been applied, that the coresponding numbers to the Γown name has been applied

"I consider it inadvisable to point out the differences, but will gratituously exomine any of these stamps if sent me with stamped addressed envel-

ope for their return.

"These Reprints emanate from St. Louis, U. S. A and are usually mixed with genuine 12 and 25c. The R print from altered die of the 3c Eagle

4864, usually accompanies the above. W. T. WILSON,

These reprints have been known to us for some time, but by an oversight have not been mentioned in the A. J. P. While the copies seen by Mr. Wilson reached him from St. Louis, we are in a position to state that they originated in the City of Mexico. They were placed on the market by Mr A. B—of that city who has, during the past year, disposed of many of them, or at least attempted to do so, by exchanging with collectors in different parts of the world. His efforts in this line appear to have been somewhat extended, since the stamps have been sent to us for examination from e stern Europe, South Africa, etc. This Mr. B. was a member of the firm of B—and D—who were responsible for the making and the sale of the Mexican reprints which were so plentiful some years ago.

We have seen all the varieties mentioned by Mr. Wilson with both thick and thin figures, and Mekeel's Stamp Collector has reported them with the

"Anotado" surcharge.

In addition to the reprints of the 1868 series, Mr. B. is offering reprints of the 4 and 8 reals of 1856, the ½ real and both colors of the 4 and 8 reals of 1861, and all of these varieties except the 8 reals of 1858 surcharged Mexico in gothic type. The ½ real stamps used to imitate the 1861 and 1867 issues appear to be remainders with reprinted or forged surcharges and cancellations. The 4 real stamps seem to belong to the lot of reprints made some years ago. The 8 reals look like new printings; the 1856 stamp is in deep wiolet, those of 1861 67 in deep black and dull olive green and all three are from a fresh and unworn plate.





UNITED STATES—It has been claimed, heretofore, that from the so-called 'rejected" die of the McKinley postal card only eighteen impressions were preserved, and that each of these had been marked on the face in red ink "REJECTED DIE." These copies were considered as merely proof impressions and it was understood that none of the cards were ever placed on sale. The J. M. Bartels Co. informs us that they have recently obtained from a firm in New York, about 150 of these cards.

The firm had purchased a box of 500 at the Produce Exchange Branch of the New York City Post Office, and had them printed with their address on the face and a form for reports on the back. Before the difference between these and the ordinary cards was noticed, about 350 copies had been used. On the strength of this information, collectors will have to transfer the card from the essay class into that of regular issues.

Mr. C. H. Eagle informs us that he has a horizontal pair of the \$10 black revenue stamp of the issue of 1898, rouletted all around but imperforate between.

#### \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A correspondent in Buenos Aries sends us a copy of an official decree which we translate for the benefit of our readers:

#### POSTAL SERVICE

#### Classification of Postal Values.

The administration of Posts has promulgated the following resolution:
On the 1st of October of the current year, there will be placed in circulation new envelopes, wrappers and postal cards printed by typography instead of embossed. The impressions will be in the following colors:

Envelopes				value	\$0.05	carmine
44					0 15	blue
Postal cards					0.06	blue
46 66	(with	reply	paid)		0.12	blue
, 66 66					0.04	green
Letter cards	3				0.04	carmine
Wrappers					0.01/2	carmine
6.					10.0	blue
**					0.02	slate
46					0.04	green

The postal values of the issue now in use will continue in circulation until their total extinction.

0 0 0 0 0

CHILE.—We translate from the Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste;

"In accordance with our information of last month, the Commission charged with the preparation of the types of the forthcoming issue has proposed to the Minister of the Interior a new series of postage stamps, official

stamps, unpaid letter stamps, registration envelopes, postal cards and letter cards, with the following portraits: (Here follows a list of 48 names, which we forbear to ir flict on our readers).

"Ouf! That's all. If, after this, collectors are not flattered at having made acquaintance with all these worthy gentlemen, it is because they are

lacking in humor."

0 0 0 0 0

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. - ANTIQUUIA. - Mr. A. Calman has shown us the 21/2 cintavos biown of 1896 in a vertical pair, without perforation between.

Mr H. F. Colman has shown us the 10c scarlet of the 1899 issue in ver-

tical pairs without the perforation between.

0 0 0 0 0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. - Collectors will no doubt be delighted to learn that all values of the Commemorative issue, which appeared in February last, exist in imperforate condition. We are indebted to Mr. William Thorne for this information.

0 0 0 0 0

FERNANDO, Po - Mr. William Thorne has shown us all values of the 1900 issue in imperforate pairs. Also the 50c. on 20c. maroon of 1900 (No. 64 in the catalogue) in a block of four, one of which is without surcharge.

0 0 0 0 0

FRANCE. - A new set of French stamps will appear, the Paris newspaper cosrespondents tell us, towards the end of the year. They will bear the wellknown figure of the Sower, designed for the French coins by the engraver Roty. France, in this figure, is depicted by the Sower, who, with her Phrygian bonnet and naked arms, is engaged in throwing the future harvests into the furrows. The top inscription will read "Républic Française Postes" and in the left hand lower corner will be a shield carrying the indication of value. - Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

Ø Ø Ø Ø

FRENCH OFFICES IN EGYPT .- ALEXANDRIA. - The London Philatelist, reports the 25c black on rose with the surcharge "ALEXANDRIE" inverted.

0 0 0 0 0

FRENCH OFFICES IN MOROCCO.-Mr. William Thorne has shown us a copy of the 25c black on rose, of the issue of 1891-93, with double surcharge. 0 0 0 0 0

GREECE.—We have seen a copy of the 20 lepta on 25 blue of the 1900 issue, imperforate, showing only the figures of the surcharge and not the word " LEPTA."

0 0 0 0 0

NEWFOUNDLAND.-We are informed by a correspondent that there has been found a part of a sheet of the 1c green of the 1898 99 issue, which is only perforated vertically.

0 0 0 0

NEW SOUTH WALES .- Mr. Fred. Hagen has shown us imperforate varieties of the following stamps:

Issue of 1882-88, watermarked Large Crown and N. S. W.

3p green (No. 63)

Issue of 1888 89.

4p red brown (No. 79)

Issue of 1897-99
1p rose die 11 (No, 98)

Issue of 1898 99.
2p ultramarine (No. 103)

All but the first are on chalk surfaced paper.

NICARAGUA. - We have seen the current 5c carmine and 10c violet lithographed stamps, imperforate.

O 0 0 0 NIUE. - Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son have kindly sent us a copy of the one penny stamp with the surcharge which was first applied. As has been previously stated, the surcharge is in sans serif capitals and measures about 8x23/mm It is printed in blue-green.

0 0 0 0 0 Russia-From our English exchanges we learn that the two kopecs and one ruble stamps have been found on paper with laid lines placed vertically.

0 0 Ø Ø Ø SIAM. - Mr. W. A. Sisson has shown us a copy of our No. 29 (2 atts on 64 atts lilac and orange-brown) with double surcharge, one of which is inverted.

SOMALI COAST.-Mr. C. Witt calls our attention to two varieties of the recent provisional 10 centimes on 2 francs stamp of Obock, showing wide and narrow "o" in "10."

O O O O O VICTORIA.—We find we have not illustrated the £,2 stamp and herewith correct the omission.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The Australian Philatelist reports a new series of stationery for this country, but not being able to secure samples they are unable to give a detailed description. These new issues include the 1 and 2p envelope, the latter in the design of the current 2p of Victoria; a 3p Registration envelope in the design of the current 3p Victoria stamp; wrappers of ½ and Ip in the design of the West Australia stamps; postal cards of I X IP and 1 ½ x 1 ½ p, of the same designs as are in use in Victoria; and letter cards of 1p (West Australia design) and 2p (Victoria design).





UNITED STATES .- The new 130 stamp has appeared. The design is somewhat elaborate, but pleasing in its composition and well executed. The principal feature is the portrait of the late President Harrison in an oval. Above and at each side are figures which appear to typify Literature and Sculpture; at the top is the inscription "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-SERIES 1902"; at the bottom, the figures "13" at each side; the word "HARRISON" below the portrait, with "1833" at left and '1901" at right; and below all this "POSTAGE-THIRTEEN CENTS" in two lines.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 12. Watermarked U S.P.S. 13c purplish black.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIO. — We have received what appears to be a commemorative stamp which, so far as we are aware, has not been previously anuounced.

The stamp is a long, narrow rectangle in shape, 39 x 18 mm, and bears a view of a harbor with docks and shipping; at the top is the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA," the figure "5" in a circle in each lower corner, and across the bottom, in two lines, "PUERTO DEL ROSARIO—26 DE OCTUBRE DE 1902."

In our "Notes" we reproduce an official decree concerning certain new articles of stationery. Our correspondent sends us an envelope which he says is the first of these articles to appear and, at the time of writing, the only one. The design is in a general way like that of the envelopes of 1899,

but no part of it is embossed, the two circles of pearls are replaced by double and triple circles of fine lines and there is a rosette before and after the words "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA." The envelope before us is nearly square and the inside is overprinted in black with an interlaced design which shows through the thin white paper and gives it a grayish hue.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked large sun with rays. Perforated.

5c dull blue

Envelope.
Size 150 x 119 mm.
5c carmine

CHILE—The Illustrated Briefmarken Journal reports the appearance of the 10 centavos of the new issue printed in two colors.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated. 10c red and black.

more of the hideous labels now being issued in this country have appeared. For reasons best known to the makers the 2 and 10 centavos are each printed in two colors, as well as numerous shades, and may be had imperforate and perforated. We have also received the 20 centavos of the "Hill of La Popa" design in a new shade.

Adhesive stamps.





Imperforate.

2c green

2c blue

10c scarlet

oc claret

Perforated.

2c blue

10c scarlet 20c dark purple

cook islands.—We have seen the ½p of the bird design and the 1p and 2½p with the head of Queen Makea, printed on paper watermared with single lined Star and N. Z. This watermark differs from that which appears in the issue of 1893 to 1900, in having the star close to the letters, "N. Z." The colors of the stamps are also different from the same values in those issues.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked single-lined Star and

½p green

rp carmin

CYPRUS.—The German magazines report some new stationery bearing the head of King Edward.

Wrappers.

10pa carmine on buff

½pi green

Postal cards.
½pi green on buff

r pi carmine on buff

DUTCH INDIES.—A new series with head of the Queen has appeared. The workmanship is poor and contrasts unfavorably with the fine series which preceded it.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

121/3c deep blue

15c brown

20c dark green

25c purple

30c brown-orange

50c red-brown

FERNANDO PO.—We have seen copies of the 1902 series and find that many of the colors differ from those reported in foreign journals some months ago. We therefore give a new chronicle of them.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c dark green

10c blue black

25c maroon

50c chocolate 75c violet

ip rose

2p bronze-green

5p salmon

Frenzh Offices in the Levant.—A new series of stamps has appeared for these offices. The designs are the same as those now in use in France, but in place of the word "POSTES" is engraved "LEVANT" and "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE." The four higher denominations have new values surcharged in black.

Similar series have also been prepared with the words "CAVALLE," "DEDEAGH" and "CRETE." We are indebted to Mr. William Thorne for the sight of these new issues.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

ic gray

2c violet brown

3c red orange

4c yellow-brown

sc green

4oc red and pale blue

api on 50c bistre-brown and lavender

4pi on 1fr claret and olive-green

8pi on 2fr gray-violet and yellow

20pi on 5fr dark blue and buff

Cavalle.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c green

2pi on 50c bistre-brown and lavender 4pi on 1fr claret and olive-green

8pi on 2fr gray violet and yellow

Crete.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

IC gray

2c violet brown

3c red orange

4c yellow brown

5c green

40c red and pale blue

50c bistre brown and lavender

Ifr claret and olive green

2fr gray violet and yellow

5fr dark blue and buff

Dedeagh.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

5c green

2pi on 50c bistre brown and lavender

4pi on 1fr claret and olive green

8pi on 2fr gray violet and yellow

French Cffices in China .- Mr. Wm. Thorne has shown us two sets of stamps for these officies. The first is made by surcharging the current stamps of Indo China with the word "CHINE," in thin Roman capitals, and new value in Chinese characters. The second set is altered from the design of the current French stamps, as previously described for the offices in the Levant.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated. Black surcharge.

re black on lilac-blue

ac brown on buff

4c claret on lavender 5c yellow-green

10c red

15c gray

20c red on green

25c black on rose

30c brown on bistre 40c red on straw

soc carmine on rose 75c violet on orange

ifr bronze-green on straw 5fr red-lilac on lavender

Types of current French stamps.

5c green 40c red and pale blue

50c bistre-brown and lavender

ifr claret and olive-green 2fr gray-violet and yellow

5fr dark blue aud buff

French Offices in Egypt .- New sets of stamps for the offices at Alexandria and Port Said havebeen issued, the designs being adopted from those of France.

#### Alexandria.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated

ic gray

2c violet brown

3c red orange

4c yellow brown

5c green

4oc red and pale blue

50c bistre brown and lavender

ifr claret and olive green 2fr gray violet and yellow

5fr dark blue and buff

#### Port Said.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

ic gray

2c violet brown

3c red orange

4c yellow brown

5c green

40c red and pale blue

50c bistre brown and lavender

1fr claret and olive green

2fr gray violet and yellow

5fr dark blue and buff

French Offices in Moroco.-The designs of the current French stamps have been altered and the stamps overprinted with new values in centimos and pesetas for use in these offices.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated. Red surcharge.

5c on 5c green Black surcharge,

50c on 50c bistre-brown and lavender 1pi on 1fr claret and olive-green 2pi on 2fr gray-violet and yellow

French Offices in Zanzibar.—The designs of the current French stamps have also been adopted for these offices.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Red surcharge.

Black surcharge.

4a on 4oc red and pale blue

5a on 5oc bistre brown and lavender 10a on 1fr claret and olive green 20a on 2fr gray violet and yellow

50a on 5fr dark blue and buff

FRENCH GUIANA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us a new stamp for this colony. It is of the current colonial type, but printed in new colors.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated.

2fr violet and red on rose

GAMBIA.—The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain reports the ½p postal card with the King's head.

Postal card
½p green on buff

GREAT BRITAIN.—Offices in the Levant.—The 10 pence stamp has been surcharged "4 Piastres" for use in these offices.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14. 4pi on 10p carmine and violet

GUATEMALA.—The new series has been completed by the appearance of the 75 centavos stamp, with a view of the artillery barracks.

#### Adhesive stamp.



Unwatermarked. Perforated. 75c lilac and black

HAYTI.—The unpaid letter stamp of 2 centimes has appeared with the "Provisional Government" surcharge printed in red, instead of in black.

Unpaid letter stamp. Provisional issue.

Red surcharge.

2c black

IOELAND.—A new issue has appeared for this country. The stamps are somewhat roughly engraved, having in the center the head of the King, the value at top, "ISLAND" at left, "FRIMERKI" at right, and at bottom, "CHI. IX R. D.," I. e., Christian IX, Rex Danoium. The stamps and also single and reply postal cards were issued on October oth

We quote from an official announce-

"All older stamps and postcards have been annulled, but up to the 31st of December of this year they can be exchanged at the post offices for stamps and post cards of the new issue.

"The older stamps and postcards will bear the following imprint: IGILDI o2 '03 and with this addition will remain in force till the end of the year 1903, after which time only the new stamps and postcards shall be used."

The new stamps are of the values: 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 aur. The postal cards of 3, 5, 8 and 10 aur and the same values for the double cards. So far, we have seen only the 5 aur stamp, which is printed in green.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated. 5a green

INDIA.—The one anna carmine with head of the King has received the surcharge "On H.M.S.

Official stamp.
Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.

HYDERABAD.—The Monthly Journal reports the appearance of a 1/4 anna stamp to replace the provisional stamp which was issued about two years ago. The design is the same as that of the other stamps of the current series.

The colors of the 4 and 12 annas have also been changed.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
¼a blue
4a deep green
12a slate green

LABUAN.—A new series has appeared for this colony. Were it not that the issues of this country are already over abundant and that there seems no special occasion for a change we should welcome the variation which they afford from the monotonous King's Head design. We fear there are other values to follow in this series, but chronicle such as we have received.

Adhesive stamps.



Unwatermarked.
Perforated 15.
2c green and black
4c carmine and black

8c orange and black
toc slate-blue and brown
tec yellow and black
tec orange-brown and green
tec bistre and black
25c greenish blue and green
5cc gray-lilac and violet
\$1 orange and red brown

MACAO.—We have seen part of the threatened surcharged series for this colony. The surcharges are in "avos" af the same type as is illustrated under Timor.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated. Black surcharge On issues of 1883-85. 6a on 1 or orange 6a on 1or green On issue of 1894. 6a on 5r yellow 6a on 10r red violet 6a on 15r chocolate 6a on 25r green. 6a on 8or yellow green 6a on 100r brown on buff 6a on 20or blue on blue 18a on 20r lavender 18a on 5or light blue 18a on 75r carmine 18a on 15or carmine on rose 18a on 30or blue on buff On newspaper stamp of 1893. 18a on 21/2r brown Surcharged in black PROVISORIO

On issue of 1898.

2a light green

4a blue green

8a blue

10a slate blue

12a rose

MAURITIUS.—We have received the remaining values of the new series which we announced in the JOURNAL for June. As the colors differ somewhat from those given at that time, we chronicle the stamps anew.

A further effort to use up the Jubilee stamp is also being made. It has now been surcharged with new value "12 CENTS," in the same style as the 15c provisional of 1899.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A. Perforated 13.

5c dull lilac and violet on buff 25c green and carmine on green 5oc green and blue on yellow



Watermarked Crown and C. C. 11 black and carmine

Watermarked Crown and C. A. sideways.

2r 50c green and black on blue 5r black and carmine on red

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and C. A. sideways.

Perforated 14. Black surcharge.

12c on 36c yellow-brown and ultramarine

**NEW ZEALAND.**—The three pence of the current type has appeared on paper watermarked single-lined "N. Z." and star.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked single-lined N. z. and star.

Perforated 11. 3p yellow brown

NICARAGUA.—L'Echo de la Timbrologie reports two provisional stamps for this country, made by surcharging the 1 and 2 centavos of the 1900 issue with new values and the date "1902."

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.
15c on 2c vermilion
30c on 1c red violet

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The five shillings with the surcharge "V.R.I.—5s" have been further surcharged "One Shilling" in two lines, and the old value is obliterated by a sort of a star. The new surcharge is in orange.

The London Philatelist also lists

some new stationery.

Adhesive stamp,

Perforated 14.

Orange surcharge.

1sh on 5s green
Registration En

Registration Envelope.

2p lilac

Wrappers. ½p green on buff

p carmine on buff Postal Cards.

½p green on white ½ x ½p green on white ip carmine on buff

1 x 1p carmine on buff

PARAGUAY.—We have received a new official stamp, made by surcharging the one peso of the 1892 issue with the word "Oficial" in black. The surcharge has an initial capital and the other letters in lower case.

Official stamp.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.

1p olive

SERVIA.—Ewen's Weekly reports two stamps in the new type.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 11½.
25pa ultramarine
5opa brown

SOMALI COAST.—Two more values of the permanent issue have appeared.

Perforated.

10c carmine and orange

15c brown orange and blue

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have received new stamps of 9p and 2sh 6p of the tall "Postage and Revenue" design, which first appeared in the

issue of 1886. In this instance the word "POSTAGE" appears on a white background at the top and the value at bottom Formerly the label at top was in solid color, with "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" in white letters.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and S. A., letters close together.
Perforated 11½.

9p dull rose 2sh 6p violet

spanish Guinea.— We have now seen the complete series of the 1900 issue, and, as we find many of the colors are not the same as reported in April last, we think best to give a new chronicle of them.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated.
5c dark green
10c blue black
25c maroon
50c chocolate
75c violet
1p rose

2p bronze-green 5p salmon

TASMANIA.—A new printing of the 1d stamp has appeared. The color has been changed from carmine to vermilion, and the paper is so placed in the press that the "V" and Crown watermark now stands sideways, instead of upright. Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked V and Crown.
Perforated.

Ip vermilion

TIMOR.—We have seen the new provisional issue for this colony.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated.

Surcharged in black.



On issue of 1887.

5a on 25r purple 5a on 2co gray-lilac

6a on 10r blue green

6a on 300r orange

9a on 4or chocol te

9a on 100r yellow brown

15a on 20r rose

15a on 5or blue

22a on 8or gray

On issue of 1894. 5a on 5r yellow

5a on 5 yellow 5a on 25r green

5a on 5or light blue

64 on 20r lavender

9a on 75r rose

15a on 10r red violet

15a on 100r brown on buff 15a on 300r blue on salmon

22a on 8or light green

22a on 200r blue on blue

On newspaper stamp of 1893.

6a on 2 1/3r brown

Surcharged in black PROVISORIO

On issue of 1898-1900. 3a gray-violet 12a rose

TRANSVAAL,—We have seen the 2sh 6 pence stamp of the bi-colored issue of 1896 with the surcharge E.R.I.

Adhesive stamp,
Perforated 12 ½.
Black surcharge.
2sh 6p heliotrope and green

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. - Mr. Fred Hagen has sent us samples of two new stamps from this colony, and we learn from the Australian Philatelist of the existence of another variety. The first of these stamps appear to be a roughly lithographed transfer of the I penny of the Swan type; the second is made from the die of the current 2 shillings Victoria, the word "VICTORIA" being replaced by "WEST

AUSTRALIA"; the third variety is described as being the 21/2 pence of Victoria, with the inscription similarly altered and the value changed to 5 shillings.

Adhesive stamps. Watermarked V and Crown. Perforated. ip carmine 2sh red on yellow

## Exhibition of the Pacific Philatelic Society.

5sh green

The Stanley Gibbins Co. of this city call our attention to an omission and a correction in the list of awards, published in the Journal for October.

In Class 40, the first prize for an exhibition of the stamps of Norway and Sweden was awarded to Mr. E. R. Ackerman and the second prize to Mr. A. H. Weber; and in Class 41, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons were awarded a diploma for their Oriel Blank Album.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 85th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, November 10, 1902.

Present: Messrs. Andreni, Luff, Morgenthau, Scott and Perrin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. R. S. Nelson for his donation of several interesting old U. S. hand-stamped envelopes.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$534,23, exclusive of \$1000 bond, was accepted as read.

The House Committee's report was read and received,

Mr. H. B. Phillips presented the club with a photograph of the medals, etc, awarded at the San Francisco Exhibition.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Phillips, and the photograph will be suiably framed and hung in the assembly room.

Moved, seconded and carried that all competitive exhibitions held under the auspices of the club shall hereafter be restricted to members only.

It was decided to hold the exhibition of the stamps of Australia, Tasmania and New Zeland in competition for the Stanley Gibbons prizes on January 8, 1903.

The judges appointed are: Messrs. Andreini, Power and Rich.

All exhibis for the above competition must be in the hands of the judges at least three days before the exhibition takes place.

The following exhibitions have been decided upon for the coming season.

February, 1903-Great Britian.

Mach, 1903 - U. S. Dicumentary and Proprietary Revenue Stamps.

April, 1903-Russia, Finland and Poland.

May, 1903-Egypt and Soudan.

The following applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, were balloted upon and duly declared elected subscribing members.

Mr. D. R. Kennedy, N. Y. City. Mr. A. H. Greenbaum, San Francisco. Mr. H. B. Philips, San Francisco. Mr. Frank Koenig, San Francisco.

Adjourned to P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

## The Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held on Oct. 21, 1902, at Stapleton, L. I., President J. W. Sittig, presiding.

Other members present: Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, E. Angell, A. Richter. R. H. Benary and A. Lienhardt. In the absence of the Secretary,

Adolph Lienhardt acted as Secretary Pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were on motion, duly seconded and carried. The Committee on entertainments reported through Mr. R. H. Benary, that they had conferred with Mr. Clotz in regard to the proposed entertainment, and although it was found that the finances of the Society were in excellent condition (about \$100 surplus being shown), it was decided to recommend that the entertainment be postponed and an outing be held instead during the coming summer. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged with thanks.

A number of books and pamphlets were received for the library which

were accepted with thanks to the kind donors.

Next meeting Nov. 18th, 1902.

ADOLPH LIENHARDT, Secretary, pro tem

## Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Oct. 2-Annual General Business Meeting.

The election of the following members was confirmed.—Mrs. J. M. Laird, Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson, Gerald Fowler, S. Rowan-Hamilton, J. Ingram, E. T. Roberts, W. H. Colson.

The following were unanimously elected members. - Messrs D. Field, A.

J. Foulger, H. L. Churchill, D. Tsolacos, C. S. Iyer.

The following donors to the Permanent Collection received votes of thanks —Messrs C. McNaughtan, (a nice selection of over 100 of our C sets in early South Australians in beautiful condition), T.W. Peck (a good number of scarce colonials), G. W. Martin, P. T. Deakin, C. W. R. Harrison, F. S. Saville, A. Sempad, F. Fisher, F. E. Remfry.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the following donors to the library.— Mrssrs W. Morley, G. L. Edwards, D. Davis, G. W. Martin, F. J. Durrant,

R. R. Bogert, Gelli and Tani.

The officers were all re-elected except that W. H. Grindall took the place of W. W. S. Vaughton.

The balance sheet showing a balance in hand of £61.17.0 was approved. The membership for the past year was increased to 300 and the sales from the Exchange Packets to £4029.15.11.

The programme was approved.-

Oct. 16. Visit to Barford to see collection of W. C. A. Smith-Ryland. Nov. 6. N. S. W.—Sydneys and Laureated—Messrs R. Hollick, W. Pimm and others.

Nov. 20. North American Colonies, Messrs W. Pimm, C. A. Stephenson

Dec. 4. Auction.

Jan. 8. Discussion-N. S. W., 1854-1883.

Feb. 5. Lantern display. W. J. A. Mayordies.

" 26, 27. Auction.

Mch. 5. Paper.

" 19. Discussion—N. S W. 1884-1903. Apr. 2. Paper—N. Z. Mr. T.W. Peck.

May 7. Paper.

N. S. W is the special work for the session.

£15 was voted to be spent during the session on the Permanent Collection which contained 3705 as a result of 9 months collecting, and which in conjunction with our fine forgery collection will be of great benefit not only to members who attend the meetings but to all others, as it will give an opportunity for open discussion on doubtful surcharges etc., many of which are in existence.

The Stamp Collector was adopted as the official journal for the coming year.



fine to

## **Advance Sheets**

#### OF THE 62ND EDITION

## Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue

can now be obtained upon a subscription of \$5.00.

The Catalogue will be ready for distribution about December 23rd.

Price 58c post free.

# 19th and 20th Century Editions INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM IS NOW READY.

#### NINETEENTH CENTURY EDITION.

The 19th Century Book will contain spaces for all stamps issued up to the end of 1900.

No. 1.	Bound	in	Boards, Half Cloth,			Post Free. \$1.50	Counter Price. \$1.20
2.	4.6	66	Cloth,			2.50	2.00
3.	6.6	6.6	" Interleaved.			3.50	3.00
4.	66	6.6	" 2 vols			6.50	5.00
5.	6.6	6.6	French Morocco, 2 vols.			10.50	9.00
6.	4.6		Half " 2 "			18.00	17.00
7.	6.6	66	Full " 2 "			26.00	25.00

#### SPECIAL EDITION.

### TWENTIETH CENTURY EDITION.

The 20th Century Edition provides for stamps issued in 1901-1002 only. Prices are as follows:

					Post Free.	Counter Price.
No. 1.	Bound	in	Boards, Half Cloth, .		\$1.00	8 .80
2.	6.6	66	Cloth, Gilt, with plain cover,		. 1.50	1.20
4.	6.6	6.6	" stubs, .		. 2.00	1.60
5.	6.6	6.6	French Morocco, Full Gilt a	nd b	lank	
			pages,		4.00	3.50
6.	66	66	Half Morocco, Library Style,	Full	Gilt	
			and blank pages,		. 7.50	7.00
7.	4.6	6.6	Full Marocco, Library Style,	Full	Gilt -	
			and blank pages, .		10.00	9.00

#### SPECIAL EDITION.

No. 8. Printed on Fine Linen Paper, each page hinged, to insure a perfectly flat opening book. Bound in Full Morocco, Full Gilt, \$15.00 Unbound, 7.50

## Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

NEW YORK: 18 East 23rd Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA; 1204 Chestnut Street.

## NOVEMBER BARGAINS.

#### ALL UNUSED.

ARGENTINE.	35pa on 20c
1902, 50	40pa on 25c
BERMUDA,	LABUAN.
1902, Ip	1902, 20
COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.	4c
1902, 10c scarlet	" 8c
10c claret	" 10C
(Magdalena) 1902, 2c blue .02	" 12C
2c green .02	" 16c
ac blue,	180
perf., .10	" 25C
(Barranquilla), 1902, 20c dark	" 50c
purple25	1.00 1.00
ANTIQUIA.	MAURITIUS.
1902, 30	1902, 12c on 36c12
40	50
5c	" 25C
100	" 5oc
10c Registration10	
5c Reg. Return Receipt .06	21 500 1.25
FRANCE.	Provisional, 2r 50c . 1.25
1902, 100	NEW CALEDONIA.
200	1901, 15c on 75c
" 300	" 15c on 1fr
OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.	PARAGUAY.
1/2	1902, Official, 1p
4a	ST. LUCIA.
5a	½p
,Toa	ip
201	SOMALI COAST.
GUATEMALA.	1902, 50
1902, 750	100
HAYTI.	
Unpaid, Prov. Gov't., 2c, red	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
surcharge	9p
ICELAND.	SWITZERLAND.
1902, Official, 10A	1902, Ifr
India.	TASMANIA.
1902, ½2	TRINIDAD.
ITALIAN OFFICES IN ALBANIA.	
10pa on 5c	1902, ½p
SPECIAL	OFFERS.
CEYLON, 1895, "On Service", 5c .	
250	
300	
1899-1900,	
3C .	
150	at on/single stamps
10 per cent. discou	nt on single stamps.